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are reserved to them within this region, may retain advantages equivalent to those assured to them by the location of the line traced on the map annexed to the present protocol.

§ VI. In all cases where the course of a river or of a stream is indicated as forming the line of demarcation, it is the valley of the river or of the stream which shall form the boundary line.

§ VII. The two governments admit that it will be necessary in the future to substitute gradually for the ideal lines which have served to define the boundary as defined by the present protocol, another line determined by the natural configuration of the ground and staked out at points exactly located, being careful, in the agreements that may be entered into for such purpose, not to favor one of the two parties without granting an equitable compensation to the other.

Approved for annexation to the protocol of February 4, 1894.

The German Plenipotentiaries:

KAYSER.

VON DANCKELMAN.

The French Plenipotentiaries:

HAUSSMANN.

MONTEIL.

The present agreement shall be ratified and the originals exchanged at Berlin within a period of not more than six months.

BARON V. MARSCHALL.

JULES HERBETTE.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE TO DEFINE PRECISELY THE
BOUNDARY LINES BETWEEN THE KAMERUN AND THE FRENCH CONGO.

Signed at Berlin, April 18, 1908; ratifications exchanged July 28, 1908.

[Translation.]

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and the Government of the French Republic having resolved, in a spirit of mutual good will, to give effect and force to the agreement prepared by their respective delegates for the delimitation of the colonies of the Kamerun and of the French Congo, the undersigned:

¹ Nouveau Recueil Général de Traites, 3d Series, Vol. 97, p. 612.

His Excellency M. de Schoen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the German Empire; and

His Excellency M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic near His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, duly authorized for that purpose, confirm the protocol (with its annexes) concluded at Berlin, April 9 ultimo, whose contents here follows:

The undersigned —

Dr. Frederic v. Lindequist, Under-Secretary in the Ministry for Colonies,

Dr. Otto Gleim, Superior Privy Councillor of the Government in the Ministry for Colonies,

Dr. Alexandre Baron de Danckelman, Professor and Privy Councillor of the Government in the Ministry for Colonies,

Albert Duchêne, Chief of the sub-division for Africa at the Ministry for Colonies,

Henry Moll, Brevet-Chief of Colonial Infantry Battalion,

Louis Hermite, Secretary of Embassy,

appointed by the Government of the German Empire and by the Government of the French Republic for the purpose of preparing an agreement to define precisely the boundary line between the Kamerun and the French Congo and to settle certain questions relating thereto, in execution of the dispositions of the Convention of March 15, 1894, and in particular of paragraphs III and VII of the annex to the protocol of the preceding February 4, have agreed upon the following dispositions:

(A) The boundary line between the Kamerun and the French Congo, starting from Spanish Guinea (El Muny [meridian 9° East Paris, 11° 20' East Greenwich]) follows:

The river Kyé (Kje), from the confluence of the Mvézeu (Mwése) to its confluence with the Ntem (Kampo),

The Ntem, from the confluence of the Kyé to the confluence of the Kom,

The Kom, from its confluence with the Ntem to the confluence of its left bank tributary nearest to the basin of the Aïna (Ayem, Ivindo), intersecting the parallel 2° 15' north or situated in its vicinity,

The course of this tributary from its confluence with the Kom to its intersection with the parallel 2° 15' north,

The parallel 2° 15' north from its intersection with the tributary of the aforementioned Kom up to its intersection with the left bank tributary of the Aïna nearest to the basin of the Kom, intersecting the parallel 2° 15' north or situated in its vicinity,

The course of this tributary from the parallel 2° 15' north up to its confluence with the Aïna,

The course of the Aïna even to its eastern intersection with the parallel 2° 10' 20" north, near the boundary stake number 13,

The parallel 2° 10' 20" north from the Aïna to the stake number 4, situated on the road from Ndongo (Dongo) to Eta (Long) by the valley of the Djua (Jua),

The water-shed line between the Djua and the Masimbo (Masimlo) from the stake number 4 to the confluence of these two water-courses (stake number 2).

It is understood that if between these two points (stake number 4 and stake number 2) the water-shed line crosses the German road from Ndongo to Eta by the valley of the Masimbo, the boundary line shall follow at an equal distance both the German and the French roads as traced on the map annexed to the present protocol.

The boundary line then follows the course of the Djua from the confluence of the Masimbo to the Ngoko (Dscha) and the course of the Ngoko up to the Sangha (Ssanga).

The islands of the Kyé, the Ntem and the Kom are allotted to Germany; the islands of the Aïna and of the Ngoko are allotted to France.

(B) The boundary line ascends the Sangha from the mouth of the Ngoko to the mouth of the Nyoué (Njue). However, all the islands of the Sangha situated to the south of a point fixed at 5 kilometers to the north of the position given for the village of Balbal on the map of the protocol are French; all islands situated to the north of said point even to the mouth of the Nyoué are German.

(C) The boundary line then follows the Nyoué to a point situated about 5 kilometers to the south of the location given to Ngombaco on the map of the protocol, then a straight line starting from said point and ending at a point situated 15 kilometers to the south of Mauvey (Mauwei).

(D) The boundary line proceeds northward as follows; and it is understood that the successive points of the boundary line referred to in the present agreement shall be inter-connected by straight lines every time when no contrary indications are specified.

From the point specified under paragraph C, situated 15 kilometers to the south of Mauvey, the line goes to the ford nearest to the north of the stream Boné (M'Boné), on the road of Yokodouma (Jukaduma)-Molai (Molei) to about 7 kilometers southwest of Molai.

From this point the line goes to the ford of the river Batouri (Baturi) on the Baboua (Babua)-Yanga (Benda)-Boulambo (Bulambu) road; then it descends the Batouri even to the Kadeï.

It ascends the Kadeï even to the confluence of the Boumbé II (Bumbe 2), then the Boumbé II to the ford of the Vanda (Wanda)-Déson (Janga) road.

From this ford it goes to the ford of the stream (Mana), on the Nguia (Ngia)-Bagari road, 16 kilometers northeast of Nguia; then to the ford of the Guirma (Gliba) on the Bingué (Binge)-Aladji road, approximately 10 kilometers south of the Aladji; then it descends the Guirma even to its confluence with the Kadeï and re-ascends the Kadeï even to its source.

(E) From there it goes to the source of the Béré, descends this river to its confluence with the Lom, reascends the Lom even to the confluence with the Bali, follows this river upward to the ford of the Koundé (Kunde)-Mboné 1 (Bone) road about 18 kilometers to the northeast of Koundé.

It goes then to a point situated 3 kilometers to the north of the source of the Mambéré as indicated on the map of the protocol, then to the ford of the Bondo on the Zaoro Coumbo (Kumbo)-Bertoua (Bertua)- Zaoro Nô (Nu) road to the ford of the Bondo on the Z. Coumbo-Karanga road, to the intersection of the water-shed line between the Lom and Congo with the Gam (Belo Ngam)-Karanga road, to about 6 kilometers southeast of Gam, from there to the mountain which is about 9 kilometers to the north of the point where the river Mini cuts the Karanga-Nabemo road, to the ford of the Midé on the road from Bougouda to Yakoundé (Jakunde), to the ford of the Ngou (Ngu) on the road from Zaoro Mboné 1. II (Bone) to Baname and descends then the Ngou even to its confluence with the Mbéré. It descends the course of this river until it meets the Mbina or western Logone (Wina).

(F) It goes to a point located 5 kilometers to the west of Di, then to a point located 5 kilometers to the west of Mbé, then to the ford of the stream Ndiki on the road from Dol to Mandi (Manti) about 14 kilometers to the northwest of Dol.

From there it reaches the road from Bongo (Mbongo) to Manda Bossoro, equidistant from these two villages. It goes then to the ford of the river Guiemguié (Giemgié on the Bongo-Mbaqueu road, to the ford of the same river on the Diamdié (Samsche)-Mbaqueu road, to the ford of the Sinabou (Sinambou) on the Diamdié-Tiémieng (Tschimiang)

road, then descends the Sinabou even to the ford of the Djebo (Dschebo)-Ouaïlega (Wileka) road.

It reaches then the ford of the stream Budeka (Bundeka) on the Dari-Weimba road about 11 kilometers to the south of Dari, the ford of the stream Ginganfeu on the Bagi (Mbade)-Mbéré road, about 12 kilometers southwest of Bagi, the ford of the stream Ibi (Njebi) to the crossing of the roads from Lamé to Aoudjali (Audjali) and from Lamé to Bibene. It ascends the Ibi to the Lamé-Degolguia road, goes from there in a straight line to a point half-way between Djaloumé (Dshalume) and Guessalé (Wodepane), then northward to the Mayo-Kabbi (Mao-Kabi), descends this river even to the meridian of Biparé, then follows westward an arc of a circle of a radius of about two and one-half kilometers running from the center of Biparé even to the Biparé-Hamajadi (Hamaïadschi) road.

(G) It reaches then a point situated 5 kilometers to the east of Figuil (Figil) on the Figuil-Djabili (Yabili) road, the ford of the stream which crosses the Biguerh (Bidjar)-Boursou (Bursu) road to about 6 kilometers south of Biguerh, the ford of the stream which crosses the Biguerh-Guébagné road 3 kilometers to the southeast of Biguerh, the ford of the stream Moré on the Biguerh-Sokoï (Sokeu) road about 8 kilometers northeast of Biguerh, and the ford of the stream Sasaïken on the Boursou-Boudouba (Beduwa) road 3 kilometers northwest of Boursou.

The boundary line intersects the Bipâré-Goubara (Gubara) road 2 kilometers to the north of Bipâré, reaches the ford of the stream Toukoufaï (Diro) on the Binder-Garé (Gareï) road about 8 kilometers northwest of Binder (stake where astronomical observations were made), cuts the Binder-Doumrou (Dumuru) road about 4 kilometers to the north of Binder, the Binder-Guidigius (Gidigis) road 5 kilometers northeast of Binder and the Diguélao (Dsigilau)-Mindiffi road 5 kilometers south of Diguélao.

It proceeds then half-way between Doudoula (Dudula)-Gouyou, between Doué (Duei)-Gouyou, between Soeï-Boulambali, between Soeï-Nimbakri, between Koumana-Nimbakri, between Koumana-Forkoumaï, between Tala-Forkoumaï, between Soumkaïa (Sakumkeïa)-Forkoumaï, between Soumkaïa-Folmaï (Fornumeï), reaches the western bank of the Toubouri (Lake of Fienga) 2 kilometers to the south of Kamargui-Irle (Komergi) and the eastern bank 2 kilometers to the south of Guesseï-Guibi (Gisei-Gibi).

It follows then, to the points half-way between Pia and Made, between Polokoi and Goumoune, then to the point situated 3 kilometers to the south of Karam.

(H) From there it reaches a point on the right bank of the Logone 2 kilometers to the northwest of Ham (stake where astronomical observations were made), a point half-way between Gaya (Gaia) and Tchoymla (Tschoimbla), a point half-way between Tchaguen (Tschaken Gogodon) and Bouloussou, the ford of the Ba-Ili on the way from Tchaguen to Maula, then a point half-way between Moudiguil (Mudigil) and Aloa 3 kilometers to the east of Moudiguil, a point 5 kilometers to the west of Taouane (Tauan) and ends at the mouth of the Ba-Ili in the Chari.

(J) From there it descends the Chari (Schari) even to the point where it empties into Lake Tchad (Tschad).

(K) From the mouth of the principal navigable branch of the Chari into the Tschad, as determined in the map annexed to the present protocol, the boundary line reaches the intersection of the meridian $14^{\circ} 28'$ east of Greenwich ($12^{\circ} 08'$ east of Paris), with the parallel $13^{\circ} 05'$ of latitude north, following this parallel westward up to the Franco-English boundary line (Franco-English Convention, May 29, 1906).

It is understood that the islands of the Tchad situated to the west and to the south of the boundary line above indicated form part of the German territory; those that are situated to the east and to the north form part of the French possessions.

ARTICLE 2.

Germany, in regard to that part of the waters of the Bénoué and of its tributaries included in its territory; France in regard to that part of the waters of the Mayo-Kebbi and the other tributaries of the Bénoué included in its territory, declare themselves respectively obligated to apply and to cause to be respected the dispositions relative to the freedom of navigation and of commerce enumerated under Articles 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33 of the Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885.

Germany and France assure to each other respectively the privilege of these same dispositions in regard to the navigation of the Chari, Logone and of their tributaries

The contracting Powers pledge themselves respectively to take the necessary measures in order to assure practical freedom of navigation on

the above mentioned watercourses. For this purpose, after the ratification of the present agreement, they shall prepare a common set of navigation rules.

The dispositions of this set of rules shall likewise apply to the navigation on the Congo, the Sangha and their tributaries.

ARTICLE 3.

Within their respective possessions, included in the basins of the Bénoué and its tributaries, the Chari, Logone and their tributaries, as well as in that part of the French territory situated to the south of the thirteenth parallel north, the citizens, the subjects and protégés of the two countries shall be treated on the basis of absolute equality regarding the use of roads or other means of overland communication. Within these same territories, the citizens, the subjects and protégés of the two countries shall be subject to the same rules and enjoy the same advantages, concerning acquisitions and installations necessary for the exercise and development of their commerce and industry.

From these dispositions are excluded the roads and overland ways of communication of the coastal basins of the Kamerun or of the French-Congo not included in the conventional basin of the Congo as defined by the Act of Berlin.

These dispositions, however, apply to the Yola-Ngaoundéré-Koundé-Gaza-Bania road and vice versa.

Within the territories indicated in the first paragraph of the first article the tariffs of taxes or dues that may be established by both parties may not convey any preferential treatment to the citizens, the subjects and protégés of the two countries.

ARTICLE 4.

On Lake Tschad within the territorial waters of Germany and of France and on the watercourses mentioned in the preceding articles with reference to their course where they form the boundary line, the shore dwellers of either the one or the other Power shall have the same fishing and navigating rights.

ARTICLE 5.

The protocol of February 4, 1894, with its annex, as well as the convention of March 15th following are and hereby remain abrogated.

ARTICLE 6.

In faith of which the delegates have drawn up the present protocol and affixed their signatures thereto.

Done at Berlin in duplicate, April 9, 1909.

(Signed)	v. Lindequist.	Gleim.	v. Danckelman.
	Duchêne	Moll.	Hermite.

Annex.

ARTICLE 1.

The delimitation of the boundary line described in the present agreement must be effectively started within a period of four (4) months after the ratification of the convention.

ARTICLE 2.

The commissioners charged with the delimitation shall be authorized, when the boundary line joins by a straight line two points of the same watercourse, to substitute this watercourse for the straight line referred to, if it is but a short distance therefrom. They shall likewise be authorized to make slight modifications conforming to the natural lines of the ground each time when in common accord they shall deem it useful and convenient, but on the condition not to change the attribution of the villages mentioned in the protocol.

These deviations must be clearly indicated on special maps and submitted for the approval of the two governments. While waiting approval, they shall nevertheless be provisionally valid and therefore respected.

ARTICLE 3.

Wherever, on the bases of the present agreement a portion of the territory shall be taken out of the jurisdiction of a Power to pass within that of the other, the inhabitants thereof shall be authorized to choose in freedom the side of the boundary line on which they wish to settle. They may, within the period of one year after the exchange of the ratifications referred to above, remove their crops as well as their goods.

When the year following the ratification shall have passed by, each of

the contracting Powers shall have the right to determine according to its own domestic legislation the conditions under which the emigration or the immigration of native populations shall take place.

ARTICLE 4.

Whenever the boundary line is determined by the course of a river or stream, the valley shall form the limit. If, however, the valley proper or the line at points where there are rapids cannot be determined the median line of the course of the water shall form the boundary line.

Moreover, in the vicinity of the islands the limit shall pass half-way between the islands and the bank not belonging to the same Power that the latter belong to.

ARTICLE 5.

Without infringing upon the general disposition of Article 4 of the Annex, according to which, regarding the Kadeï, the Boumbé II, and the Chari it is the valley of these rivers which shall form the boundary line, the contracting Powers make the following reservation: In all cases where a regulation regarding ownership of the islands of the rivers above referred to should subsequently become desirable in the interest of the inhabitants of the one or the other bank it shall be necessary to admit of modifications in the attribution of these islands in conformity with mutual propositions made by the representatives of the local administration, under the guarantee of equitable and corresponding compensations.

If in future it should appear that the dispositions defined under Article 1, paragraphs A and B of the present agreement, regarding the ownership of the islands situated in the rivers Kéi, Ntem, Kom, Aïna, Ngoko, and Sangha, were to result in inconveniences, the contracting Powers reserve unto themselves the right to modify these dispositions, under the condition, however, that neither of the two parties shall obtain an advantage thereby without consenting to a similar advantage in behalf of the other.

ARTICLE 6.

By mutual agreement the German and French sections of the south delimitation mission adopt, in regard to the latitude of the stakes, marks of the parallel 2° 10' 20" north, the following values:

NUMBER OF STAKE	DESIGNATION	LATITUDE	DISTANCE IN METERS FROM THE PARAL- LEL 2° 10' 20" TO THE STAKE.	
			NORTH	SOUTH
4	Road from Ndongo to Eta by the valley of the Djua.....	2 09 59,0	..	644
5	Road direct from Suangué (Suanké) to Eta	2 10 18,2	..	55
6	Road, westward from Suangué to Eta..	2 10 20,0	..	...
7	River Zoa (Sun).....	2 10 21,7	52	...
8	River Sée.....	2 10 22,5	77	...
9	River Missoum-Missoum (Missum-Mis- sum)	2 10 19,0	..	31
10	River Karagoa.....	2 10 18,0	..	61
11	North of Maka.....	2 10 21,8	55	...
12	River Nsanga.....	2 09 57,4	..	694
13	River Aïna.....	2 10 13,4	..	203

ARTICLE 7.

Stakes No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 which mark the southern boundary line, as well as those that it will be necessary to set along the eastern boundary line, are placed under the common protection of the French and German Governments. Should it later become necessary to replace a stake, each government shall delegate a representative for that purpose. If, moreover, it should subsequently become necessary to indicate more exactly the boundary line by new stakes, each government shall appoint a representative for the placing of the additional stakes. The position of these additional stakes shall be determined by the course of the boundary line as traced on the map of the protocol.

ARTICLE 8.

The French Government guarantees to Germany the possession of a territory of 2,500 square kilometers of adjacent lands to the east of the straight line from Bomassa to the point situated 15 kilometers to the south of Mauvey.

In case the area included between this straight line and the boundary line determined in paragraphs B and C of Article 1 should be less than 2,450 square kilometers, it would then be increased to 2,500 square kilometers by the addition of a territory which, starting at the confluence of the Nyoué and Sangha, would be limited on the west and on the east by these two rivers and by the corresponding parallel.

In case the area in question should be more than 2,550 square kilometers, it would be reduced to 2,500 square kilometers, by changing toward the west the point referred to in paragraph C of Article 1, from which the boundary line must start to reach the point situated 15 kilometers to the south of Mauvey.

If the area in question is between 2,450 and 2,550 square kilometers, no modification shall be made in the boundary line defined in paragraph C of Article 1.

The villages of Ngombaco and Licagota shall remain French in cases where, in consequence of subsequent observations, they should be located to the west of the boundary line, provided that their position has been declared misplaced by less than 5 kilometers in relation to the position assigned to them on the map of the protocol, and as well in the case where the misplacing of their position to the west should be more than 4 kilometers, provided they remain located to the east of the boundary line.

These villages, on the other hand, would become German, if the change of position to the west should be more than 5 kilometers, and if, in consequence of that fact, they were to become located to the west of the boundary line.

In either case, the boundary line shall be at least 5 kilometers away from these villages, and if it is necessary, shall be formed by an arc of a circle of a radius of 5 kilometers running either westward or eastward around their center.

ARTICLE 9.

The maps annexed to the present protocol shall be used as basis for its application.

Approved for annexation to the protocol of April 9, 1908.

Berlin, April 9, 1908.

(L. S.)	(Signed)	v. Lindequist.	Gleim.	v. Danckelmani.
		Duchêne.	Moll.	Hermite.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Berlin on or before August 1, 1908.

Within a maximum period of four months after the exchange of these ratifications the evacuation of administrative and military posts that might have been established by each of the contracting Powers outside the limits assigned by the present agreement to their respective possessions must have been accomplished.

By the mere fact of the expiration of this period, the changes of sovereignty resulting from the modifications of the boundary line defined by the present agreement shall be considered as having taken place.

Done at Berlin, in duplicate, April 18, 1908.

(Signed)

V. SCHOEN.

(Signed)

JULES CAMBON.

THE KAMERUN LEASE-CONTRACT.¹

[Translation.]

The following is the text of the lease by which Germany engages itself to cede to the French in the Congo the territories in which provisioning posts are to be established:

First. The German Imperial Government leases to the Government of the French Republic on the Bénoué and on the Mayo-Kébi, and beyond, in the direction of the Logone, territories, the exact number and boundaries of which will be specified hereinafter, but which on both sides of these rivers shall extend to a width of five hundred (500) meters and shall form at the most a lease-surface of fifty (50) hectares;

Second. The lease shall run for ninety-nine (99) consecutive years, from the date when the decision of the boundary commission determining the location of these territories shall have been ratified by the two governments in application of Articles 3 and 4 of the convention of November 4, 1911. But in case neither of the contracting parties, five (5) years before the expiration of the aforementioned period of ninety-nine (99) years shall have given notice of its intention to put an end to the present lease, said lease shall remain in force until the expiration of one (1) year beginning on the day when the one or the other of the two contracting parties shall have denounced the same;

Third. Said territory shall be subject to the laws in force during that period within the German possessions of the Kamerun.

Fourth. One part of the territory thus leased whose extent shall not exceed ten (10) hectares shall be utilized exclusively for the operations of unloading, storing and of transshipping goods, and for all other purposes that may be considered as appertaining to these operations, and the permanent residents together with their families and other servants

¹ *Le Memorial Diplomatique*, Nov. 19, 1911, p. 620.